A.—Sri T. SUBRAMANYA (Minister for Development and Local Self-Government).

(*a*) (*i*) 6605.

(*ii*)

Brahmins	...	3,360
Ligayats	...	1,557
Vokkaligars	...	427
Jains	...	29
Rajputs	...	8
Marathas	...	75
Reddys	...	15
Reddis	...	16
Banajigas	...	8
Kurabas	...	24
Coorgies	...	41
Gowdas	...	21
Muslims	...	148
Christians	...	13
Scheduled Castes	...	61
Others	...	446
Details not available	...	356

(*b*) No. Only temporary arrangements have been made in most cases.

OFFICE BEARERS OF LEGISLATURE PARTY OF THE P.S.P.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I have received a communication from the P. S. P. party. The letter is to the effect that the following members of the P.S.P. party are elected as office-bearers of the party :

Sri J. B. Mallaradhya is the leader.

Sri M. Ramappa is the whip.

Sri C. K. Rajaiah Shetty is the Secretary.

MYSORE UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) BILL 1961

Motion to Consider

Sri ANNARAO GANAMUKHI (Minister for Education).—I beg to move:

"That the Mysore University (Amendment) Bill, 1961, be taken into consideration."

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved:

"That the Mysore University (Amendment) Bill, 1961, be taken into consideration."

†Sri ANNARAO GANAMUKI.—Sir this is a small amending Bill only touching upon some technical points in the main act. This amendment was necessitated as a consequence of the handing over of the colleges in pursuance of the recommendation of...

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—I rise to a point of order under rule 73.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಅದನ್ನು ಮೊದಲೇ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಈಗ ಅದು ರೇಜ್ ಆಯಿತು.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—We are just looking into the rules whether it is in order or not.

Introduce ಮಾಡಿದ ಮೇಲೆ one weeks time ಇರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಇದೆ ಅಲ್ಲವೆ? ಈಗ ಆರು ದಿನ ಮಾತ್ರ ಆಗಿದೆ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Under rule 73 the Speaker can allow a motion within the seven days.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—I have raised this point. I leave it to your discretion.

Mr. SPEAKER.—This is a simple Bill.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Everything is simple. Why should there be a rule like this if it is such a simple matter.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Including today it is seven days. It was published on the 14th. But the Speaker has power to waive the rules and permit the motion.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—But it is always expected that the Hon'ble Minister concerned has to make a motion requesting the Chair to waive the rule and ask for specific permission and then only the Chair can permit as a special case. The Rule contemplates that there should have been clear seven days interval. If the Hon'ble Minister had made a foral motion on those lines, and the Chair had permitted, there would have been no difficulty at all.

Sri ANNARAO GANAMUKHI.—When the motion is permitted by the Speaker, it means he has allowed it.

Sri V. SREENIVASA SHETTY.—There must be oral application in the House. Otherwise the rule is rendered neugatory. Are we to assume that the permission is granted automatically when everybody is silent ?

Mr. SPEAKER.—He can take it that in this case, I have given permission. The Hon'ble Minister has been permitted to move the Bill. After all, it is not a contraversial Bill.

†Sri ANNARAO GANAMUKHI.—Sir, this small amending Bill was necessitated by the transfer of some colleges managed by the University and this was done in pursuance of the recommendations of the Mudaliar Commission which the Government of Mysore had set up. As a result of these recommendations the Government took a decision to take over the colleges, nearly fourteen in number and as a result of which we set up a director of Collegiate Education and an advisory board for

(Sri ANNARAO GANAMUKHI)

collegiate education. When these colleges were taken over, certain consequential changes had to be made in the present University Act itself and so we have made further amendments to sections 2, 5, 19, 21, 16, and 45. All the amendments are simple and they do not touch any substantial portions of the various bodies of the University except the Academic Council where with a view to remove certain difficulties, all the Principles of the First Grade Colleges and made *ex-officio* members of the Academic Council.

In clause 2 dealing with definitions we have included definition of First Grade College. Whereas in the University Act only Professional Colleges had been defined, here we have defined First grade Colleges and Government Colleges.

In clause 3 we have substituted the original section 5 by a new section 5 and added a new section 5A providing for transfer of Colleges to Government. As a consequence of our taking over the Colleges, University Colleges have been defined in section 5.

Coming to the amending of section 19, originally in the Syndicate there were 4 Principals. Now that we have provided for a Director of Collegiate Education, he has been included as one of the members and the provision for 4 principals has been reduced to 3 principals.

In clause 5 amending section 21, we have included the principals of all First Grade Colleges and professional Colleges in the Syndicate as *ex-officio* members. Formerly there were only six of them, but now there will be 14.

In the Board of Appointment under section 20 we have put in the D. C. E. instead of the D. P. I. because the D. P. I. no longer deals with colleges.

By clause 7 amendment of section 45 we have said that in the case of registered graduates election by postal ballot should be held because it is practically impossible to make all the graduates meet in one place and elect their representatives. The university was following the same procedure although it was against the provision of the Act.

In this connection I would like to state that we are going to bring a comprehensive Bill according to the recommendations of the Mudaliar Committee. At that time all the points about the composition and constitution of the various bodies and the Jurisdiction of the two universities will be considered. Here we have not made any substantial changes in the University Act. We have only made provision to remove the working difficulties which the University is facing.

With these words I request that this Bill may be taken into consideration.

†Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA (Nanjangud).—Sir, I expected the Hon'ble Minister to bring a very comprehensive Bill in regard to the amendment

of the University Act. I do not know why he has not done so. He has furnished some kind of reason that these amendments are consequent on the handing over of the 14 colleges from the university to Government. We have been pressing on the floor of this House time and again that if there is anything urgent to be done about the university it is the amendment of the Act. It looks as if some of these clauses providded in this amending Bill are brought in to validate the irregular action taken by the university at present headed by the *Vice*-Chancellor. If you will kindly read the statement of objects and reasons you will see that " as regards the Academic Council, it is proposed to make all Principals of First Grade Colleges and Professional Colleges *ex-officio* members of this authority, and delete the provisions relating to elections. " When we are saying that we have got to make this autonomous institution like the university a democratic institution, Government is trying to make a retrograde movement and trying to take away even the little element of election that existed in the constitution of the various bodies of the university. I agree that the Director of Collegiate Education should find a place in all the university bodies as a result of the handing over of these colleges. To that extent the Government has done well.

So far as the question of election by postal ballot is concerned, I am not prepared to agree with the Education Minister that because the university is following an irregular procedure all along it should be validated by an amendment of the Act. I know of concrete cases where very serious mal-practices have been observed in the conduct of elections to the Senate. These mal-practices have been brought to the notice of the university authorities. In spite of that they want to perpetuate this evil and that is what I cannot understand. The sooner the system of postal ballot is done away with the better for the university. I see something more than what appears on paper behind this move. The last election held from the registered graduates constituency to the senate was itself irregular. I invite the attention of the Education Minister to section 26 of the Act so far as the constitution is concerned which says that these elections have got to be held at a meeting of the body concerned. That is the provision in the Act.

What happens now is that these people get these votes by postal ballot. They are afraid that the last election held from the registered graduates constituency may be challenged. I think it is just to validate that irregular procedure followed by the *Vice* Chancellor that this amendment has been brought here. Is it fair ? This is a system which is palpably wrong. You want to perpetuate it my making a law in favour of it. I think Government should not be a party to this.

Before I take up the other provisions of the Bill I want to tell the Education Minister it is usual when you propose to amend the University Act to consult the syndicate. I want to know why this procedure is done away with. In this particular case I am personally aware that the university has not been consulted in regard to this amendment. Why a departure should be made from the usual practice is not ver-

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clear. As a member of the syndicate I assure you that this amendment has never been brought before the syndicate nor have the members been consulted on this amendment.

2-30 P.M.

I invite the attention of the Honourable Education Minister to clause 2-which is calculated to amend section 2 of the principal Act. I want to know why in clause (1) the word 'established' should be omitted, If the University establishes a College, why should those words 'established or' be removed. No explanation is forthcoming.

Then with regard to section 5A, sub-section (2) (*a*) (iii) says :

"Notwithstanding any thing contained in section 45, any Principal, Proffessor or Teacher of the said College nominated or elected as a member to any authority of the University shall, unless his membership ceases by resiganation, removal or disqualification, continue to be a member of the said authority untill the reconstitution of such authority, as if he had been nominated or elected to the said authorihy as a Principal, Professor or Teacher of a University College."

I wonder if this item (iii) is brought to validate the nominations of the Principal of the Central College and of the principal of the Maharani's College about which I made so much. This Bill seems to meet the very valid objections that I made on the floor of the House, which had been requdiated so fearlessly by the Minister for Education.

Coming to sub-section (3) of section 5A:

"If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of sub-section (1) and (2), the Government may by order published in the *Mysore Gazette* as the occasion may be require, do anything which appears to it to be necessary to remove the difficulty, and every such order shall have the effect as if enacted in this Act."

This omnibus provisions seeks to disregard the existence of the Legislature altogether. What are those difficulties that they anticipate ? This is something very unusual. Where is the necessity for this omnibus provision in an amending Bill which according to the Education Minister was of a very simple and non-controversial character.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Will it create more difficulties now ?

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I consider so. I invite the attention of the Minister to clause 5-Ammendment of section 21 of the principal Act. in regard to the Academic Council. This is a very interesting clause in which an ammendment is proposed. This relates to the constitution of the Academic Council. This is a very interesting clause which an amendment is proposed. This relates to the constitution of

the Academic Council. They want under (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*), "Three Principals of University Colleges, three Principles of Affiliated Colleges, three teachers of Universty Colleges and five teachers of affiliated Colleges" and the proviso shall be omitted. The proviso reads thus :

> "Provided that the election to be held under clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) shall be according to the principle of proportional represention by means of the single transferable vote."

My complaint has been that the University Act as it is now enacted is calculated to make all the University authorities a kind of a mutual admiration society and the elected element is at the lowest. Where there are 14 members in the Syndicate, only three are elected members ; where there are 52 members in the senate, only 19 are elected. Similarly in ever other University body, the elected element is perhaps the most neglected element. Even in this amending Bill, wherever there is provision for getting people elected, now they want to nominate. so whatever the Vice Chancellor does it will have to be law and there is no scope any body to complaint there is no elected lement at all. Is this the way in which the Government should be a party to making the University which is anautonomous body to interfere at every stage. I want the Education Mini ter to look into this matter.

With regard to clauses (*e*) and (*f*) under the constitution of the Academic Council, five members are nominated by the chancellor by reason of their special knowledge and experience. I can understandth at in an academic body, there must be also other people who have specialised knowledge and the chancellor reserves the power to nomiante these persons. But I cannot understand under (*f*) why three members are nominated by the Chancellor from among the heads of high schools maintained or recognised by the Government. Why don't you form an electoral college for electing three heads of high schools. There are already complaints that it leads to a lot of favouritsm. The *Vice* Chancellor can get another set of three people who can sing to his tune. Why not form of electrol college and allow the principle of election to take place ? I can understand the Chancellor having power to nominate people with specialised knowledge. Now explanation is forthcoming as to why the elected element is now done away with and nominated element is introduced at every stage. I have already refferred to the postal ballot in regard to other elections. Even in regard to the Academic Council, I do not think it would be very correct to introduce the system of postal ballot as far as the Senate is concerned.

Clause 9 relates to validation.

> "Notwithtsanding anything contained in the principal Act, or in any law, the Administrative Ordinances relating to elections made under the Mysore University Act, 1933 (Mysore Act 3 of 1933) shall be deemed to be statutes made under the principal act and shall be deemed to have continued in force under section 60 of the principal Act."

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This university Act was passed as far back as 13th day of October 1956. Then it was amended by the Amending Act of 1957, Could you ever imagine a University which has not framed statutes, ordinances under the Act for the last four years. They put forward all kinds of lame excuses that they have sent to the Chancellor, that the chancellor sent it to the Legal Department is taking its own time. Why this amending Act is seeking to validate all those irregular things and particularly in regard to elections...

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—What was the opinion of the law department ?

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I know what the law department said. They appointed a committee presided over by no less a person than ex-Vice-Chancellor Sri Sringaravelu Mudaliar. The matter came up before the Senate, before the Syndicate and all the appropriate Academic bodies of the University, The statutes, the ordinances and the regulations were sent the Chancellor long ago and the Univesity has still not got those statutes approved or sanctioned by the chancellor. At least, I presume that they have not yet been sanctioned, Against this background you say that these administrative ordinances shall be deemed to be the statutes made under the principal Act. There are statutes made under the Act of 1933. Now you say that all actions that you have taken in regard to elections shall be deemed to be made under the Act. This is something very irregular, I am sure that any statute that they may make or any validation will be inconsistent with the principal Act if they continue to do like this. There is another thing, They are afraid that the recent election held to the Senate from the Registered Gradutes Constituency is likely to be challenged in a court of law. I was responsible for putting a writ petition in the High Court and the High Court quashed the entire constitution made by His Highness the Chancellor on the advice of the Vice-Chancellor. And now, the election to the registered gratuades constituency itself is irregular because that election was not held according to law. Now, they want to validate I do not think this is all fair. My first objection is, they have not formally consulted the Senate. The Hon'ble Education Minister time and again said that they cannot interfere with the autonomous body like the Univereity even if there are technical irregularlties. Here is a thing where they want to validate things done in a irregular fashion.

Sir, so far as the Board of Appointments is concerned, the Hon'ble Minister for Education said that he will bring in the Director of Collegiate Education instead of the Director of Public Instruction. I want him to tell him as to what was the recommendation of the Laxmanswamy Mudaliar Committee in regard to the constitution of the Board of Appointments. What is the object of bring a piece-meal amendment? Sir, I am not prepared to give my support to this Bill in view of the

circumstances I have explained. I want the Education Minister to do nothing in this Bill which is calculated to validate all the irregular acts done by the Vice-Chancellor.

[Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

†ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಈ ನಥೆಯ ಮುಂದಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ ಮನೂದೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಮನೂದೆಯನ್ನು ನಾನು ಅನುಮೋದಿಸುತ್ತ, ಒಂದೆರಡು ವಿಷಯುಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ನಥೆಯ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರಬೇಕೆಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀವರ್ಮಾ ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯರು ತಮ್ಮ ಅನುಭವದಿಂದ, ಈ ಮೈಸೂರು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ ದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಕೆಲವು ತೂಡಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಹಿಂದಿನ ಅಧಿವೇಶನದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ವಿಧಾನಚಪರ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದಿದ್ದೆ, ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಈವಾಗಲೂ ತಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಹಾಗೆ ಹೇಳು ವಾಗ ನನಗಾದರೂ ಅನ್ನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ? ಮೈಸೂರು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯದ ಕೆಲವು ಲೋಪದೋಶಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದಾಗ, ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಸಚಿವರು ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಸಿ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಸರಿಯಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರೆ ಜೆನ್ನಾಗಿರ್ತಿತು ನಮ್ಮ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಒಂದು ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಮನೂದೆ ಪ್ರಕಾರ, ಕೆಲವು ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯದ ವಶದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ, ಇನ್ನು ಕೆಲವು ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ವಶದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಇವೆ. ಈ ಸಂಧರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳ ಒಂದು ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಆಫ್ ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಇನ್ ಸ್ಟ್ರಕ್ಷನ್ ನೋಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಆಮೇಲೇ ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳು ವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಆಫ್ ಕೋಲಜಿಯಟ್ ನೇಮಿಸಿದರು. ಕೆಲವು ತಿಂಗಳು ಈ ವಿಶ್ವ ವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯದ ಆದಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ನ್ಯೂನತೆಗಳು ಬಂದು ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡು ವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗಲಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚೆಯೇ ಈ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ತಂದಿದ್ದರೆ ಜೆನ್ನಾಗಿತ್ತು ಎಂದು ನನಗಾದರೂ ಅನ್ನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಿಂಡಿಕೇಟ್, ಸೆನೇಟ್ ಮತ್ತು ಅಕಾಡೆಮಿಕ್ ಒಂದು ಅಂಗರಚನೆಯ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಸಿಂಡಿಕೆಟ್ ಮತ್ತು ಅಕಾಡೆಮಿಕ್ ಕಾನ್ಸಿರ್ ನಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದೆ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳ ಪ್ರಿನ್ಸಿಪಾಲರಗಳು ಹಿಂದೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ, ಈವಾಗಲಾದರೂ ಒಬ್ಬ ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಆಫ್ ಕೊಲೆಜಿಯಟ್ ಎಜುಕೇಶನ್ನನ್ನು ಸಿಂಡಿಕೇಟಿನ ಮೆಂಬರಾಗಿ ತೆಗೆದು ಕೂಂಡಿದ್ದು ನೂಕ್ಕವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಶ್ರೀವರ್ಮಾ ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯರು ಕೂಡ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಮೆಂಡ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಆದರೂ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಆಶ್ಚೇಇದೆ: 4 ಜನ ಪ್ರಿನ್ಸಿಪ್‌ಲರಿದ್ದುದನ್ನು ಮೂರು ಎಂದು ಸಿಂಡಿಕೆಟ್ ನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಎರೆಕ್ಕೆಡ್ ಎಲಮೆಂಟ್ಸ್ ಇರಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಒಂದು ತತ್ವವನ್ನು ಒದುವಾಗ ನಾವು ಸಿಂಡಿಕೇಟಿನ ಕಾಂಪೊಸಿಶನ್ನಿದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸುವಾಗ, ಇದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಸಾಧುವಾಗಿದೆ. 1930 ನೆಯ ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿ ಆಕ್ಟ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಅಕಾಡೆಮಿಕ್ ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್ಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಫಿಶಿಯರ್ ಎಲಮೆಂಟ್ಸ್ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ, ಚುನಾಯಿತರಾದಂಥ ಜನಗಳು ಇರಬೇಕೆಂಬ ದೃಷ್ಟಿ ಯಿಂದ, ಆ ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿ ಆಕ್ಟಿಗೆ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಆಯಿತು. ಈಗ ನಾವು ಪ್ರಜಾ ಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ತತ್ವ ವನ್ನು ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಹಾಕುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇವೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ನೋಡಬೇಕು ಒಬ್ಬರ ಅಧಿಕಾರಕ್ಕೇ, ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಮುಂದೆ ಬಹಳ ತೊಂದರೆಗಳಾಗುತ್ತವೆಂದು ನಾವು ಯೋಚನೆಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಚುನಾಯಿತ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿರಬೇಕು. ಆಕಡೆ ಮಿಶಿಯನ್ಸ್ ಚುನಾಯಿತರಾಗಿ ಬರಲ; ಬೇಡವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಪೋಸ್ಟ್‌ಲ್ ಬ್ಯಾಲಟ್‌ಗೆ ರಿಸಾರ್ವ್ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಕಾರಣವೆನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಪದವೀಧರರುಗಳು ಇದೀ ಇಂಡಿಯಾದೇಶದೊಳಗೆ, ಅನೇಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಅನೇಕ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪೋಸ್ಟಲ್ ಬ್ಯಾಲಟ್ ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಅವರನ್ನು ಚುನಾಯಿ ಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು, ಈ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ತಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಾಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಲಿಜಿ ಸ್ಪೇಟಿವ್ ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್ಲಿಗೆ different areas ಯೆಂದು ಎಲೆಕ್ಷನ್ ಮಾಡಿದಂತೆ ಮಾಡಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ.—ಆದರೆ registered graduates all over India ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವರೆಲ್ಲಾ ಇ ಡಿಯಾದೇಶದ ಅನೇಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಒಬ್ಬ ಸದಸ್ಯರು.—ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ತೊಡಕುಗಳಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಅನೇಕ ಜನ ಬ್ಯಾಲಟ್‌ಪೇಪರ್ಸ್ ಕರೆಕ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಿಜವಾದ ಚುನಾವಣೆ ಆದಹಾಗೆ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ.— ಕೆಲವು ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗಾಗಬಹುದು. working conditions ಎಲ್ಲಾ ನೋಡಿ, ಎಲ್ಲರ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ನಡೆಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವೆಂದು ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನು ತಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪೋಸ್ಟರ್ ಬ್ಯಾಲಟ್ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಚುನಾವಣೆ ನಡೆಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಂಥ ಸಂದರ್ಭಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಈ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯವಾಗಿಯಾದರೂ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲೇಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಏಶಿಎದಾನಿಲಯ ಅಕ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಕೆಲವು ತೊಡಕುಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದು ಹಾಕುವುದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಈ ಒಂದು Comprehensive ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ತಂದಿದೆ.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Supposing this Bill is passed. When the election to registered graduates constituency has been held irregular, do you mean that this election would be validated?

Sri N. RACHIAH.—To validate the election held previously, that this amending Bill is brought.

ಈ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ ಈ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನು ತರಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿ ಅಕ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೇನು ವರ್ಕಿಂಗ್ ನ್ಯೂನತೆಗಳಿವೆಯೋ ಅವುಗಳೆಲ್ಲ ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಯದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಸಿಂಡಿಕೇಟ್ ಮತ್ತು ಸೆನೇಟ್ ಮೆಂಬರುಗಳು ಏನು ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ತರಬೇಕೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಮೊದಲು ವಿಚಾರಮಾಡಿ ಆ ಮೇಲೆ ಒಂದು ಕಾಂಪ್ರಿಹೆನ್ಸಿವ್ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನು ತರಲೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ. ಈಗ ಈ ಒಂದು ಸಣ್ಣ ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನು ಅನುಮೋದಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

(Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA *rose*)

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—There is no time. The Bill has to be passed even without the Minister's reply. Let us close the discussion.

The question is:

"That the Mysore University (Amendment) Bill, 1961, be taken into consid ration"

The motion was adopted

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Clauses 2 to 9 There are no amendments.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 9 both in inclusive stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clauses 2 to 9 both inclusive were added to the Bill.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That the clause 1, that Title and the Preamble stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 1 that the Title and the Preamble were added to the Bill.

Motion to pass

Smt. GRACE TUCKER.—I beg to move:

"That the Mysore University (Amendment) Bill, 1961, be passed."

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—The question is:

" That the Mysore University (Amendment) Bill, 1961, be passed."

The motion was adopted

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—I rise to a point of order. When the Deputy Minister was not able to reply to the debate on the Bill, how can she move that the Bill be passed?

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—She can. There is no point of order.

THE MYSORE COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION BILL, 1961

Motion to Consider

Smt. GRACE TUCKER.—I beg to move:

" That the Mysore Compulsory Primary Education Bill; 1961. be taken into consideration."

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Motion moved:

"That the Mysore Compulsory Primary Education Bill, 1961, be taken into consideration."

Smt. GRACE TUCKER.—Sir, in moving this Bill for consideration, I would like to say that the Directive Principles contained in Article 45 of the constitution stipulates that within the ten years compulsory education should be introduced. It is a fact, however regrettable it may be, that we did not find it possible fulfill in resposibility in all the areas of the State, in fact in all the areas of the country. We have therefore felt that before the Third-Five Year Plan, comulsory education for all chidren between 6 and 11 should be introduced. With this object in view, this bill has now been placed in the hands of Hon'ble Members.

I would also like to point out that different laws concerning compulsory Primary Education prevail in the different integrating areas of the State. Chapter VI of the compulsory Mysore Educaeion Act, 1941 envisages such compulsion. So also, the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920 Chapter V, the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1947, Chapter VI, and the Hydrabad compulsory Primary Education Act